

Testing the presence of CP violation in the 2HDM

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We review CP properties of the Two-Higgs-Doublet model. In particular, we show that spontaneous CP violation occurs in the parameter space on the border between regions allowing explicit CP violation and those where there is another minimum, deeper than the one corresponding to $v = 246$ GeV. We discuss weak-basis invariants which describe CP violation and express them through measurable quantities like coupling constants and masses. Also, we discuss how CP violation is constrained by the LHC Higgs data. Finally, we identify effective operators that could be adopted to measure CP-invariants.

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1. Introduction and notation

The Two-Higgs-Doublet model (2HDM) [1, 2] is of great interest since it provides a simple framework for additional CP violation [3], beyond that of the Standard Model, and may thus facilitate baryogenesis [4]. On the other hand, the data on the Higgs particle point to Standard-Model (SM) couplings (for a review, see [5]), so it is not clear if Nature is making use of this mechanism. We shall here review some quantities which can be explored in order to identify and quantify CP violation in this model, and point out that CP violation is still possible.

The scalar potential of the 2HDM shall be parametrized in the standard fashion:

$$\begin{aligned} V(\Phi_1, \Phi_2) = & -\frac{1}{2} \left\{ m_{11}^2 \Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_1 + m_{22}^2 \Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_2 + \left[m_{12}^2 \Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_2 + \text{H.c.} \right] \right\} \\ & + \frac{\lambda_1}{2} (\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_1)^2 + \frac{\lambda_2}{2} (\Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_2)^2 + \lambda_3 (\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_1) (\Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_2) + \lambda_4 (\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_2) (\Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_1) \\ & + \frac{1}{2} \left[\lambda_5 (\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_2)^2 + \text{H.c.} \right] + \left\{ \left[\lambda_6 (\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_1) + \lambda_7 (\Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_2) \right] (\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_2) + \text{H.c.} \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (1.1)$$

$$\equiv Y_{ab} \Phi_a^\dagger \Phi_b + \frac{1}{2} Z_{abcd} (\Phi_a^\dagger \Phi_b) (\Phi_c^\dagger \Phi_d). \quad (1.2)$$

CP violation may be introduced by taking at least two of the parameters m_{12}^2 , λ_5 , λ_6 , and λ_7 complex. The doublet fields are decomposed as

$$\Phi_j = e^{i\xi_j} \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_j^+ \\ (v_j + \eta_j + i\chi_j)/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad j = 1, 2. \quad (1.3)$$

where in a CP-violating theory the physical neutral states can be expressed as linear combinations of the η_1 and η_2 on the one hand, with η_3 on the other:

$$\begin{pmatrix} H_1 \\ H_2 \\ H_3 \end{pmatrix} = R \begin{pmatrix} \eta_1 \\ \eta_2 \\ \eta_3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (1.4)$$

where $\eta_3 \equiv -\sin\beta\chi_1 + \cos\beta\chi_2$ with $\tan\beta = v_2/v_1$ and R is a rotation matrix diagonalizing the mass-squared matrix

$$R \mathcal{M}^2 R^T = \mathcal{M}_{\text{diag}}^2 = \text{diag}(M_1^2, M_2^2, M_3^2), \quad (1.5)$$

and parametrized e.g. in terms of three rotation angles α_i as [6]

$$R = \begin{pmatrix} c_1 c_2 & s_1 c_2 & s_2 \\ -(c_1 s_2 s_3 + s_1 c_3) & c_1 c_3 - s_1 s_2 s_3 & c_2 s_3 \\ -c_1 s_2 c_3 + s_1 s_3 & -(c_1 s_3 + s_1 s_2 c_3) & c_2 c_3 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.6)$$

with $c_i = \cos\alpha_i$, $s_i = \sin\alpha_i$. Note that there is considerable freedom in presenting the potential, e.g., one can perform $U(2)$ rotations on the two doublets, without changing the physics.

2. Spontaneous vs explicit CP violation

The presence of CP violation can be determined by investigating parameters of the potential, and vacuum expectation values (vevs) of the scalar fields. The latter will be parametrized as follows

$$\hat{v}_1 = \frac{v_1}{v} e^{i\xi_1}, \quad \hat{v}_2 = \frac{v_2}{v} e^{i\xi_2}, \quad (2.1)$$

with $v = 246$ GeV. Then, in order to break CP, at least one of following three invariants¹ has to be non-zero [7, 8, 9, 10]:

$$\text{Im } J_1 = -\frac{2}{v^2} \text{Im} [\hat{v}_a^* Y_{ab} Z_{bd}^{(1)} \hat{v}_d], \quad (2.2a)$$

$$\text{Im } J_2 = \frac{4}{v^4} \text{Im} [\hat{v}_b^* \hat{v}_c^* Y_{b\bar{e}} Y_{c\bar{f}} Z_{e\bar{a}f\bar{d}} \hat{v}_a \hat{v}_d], \quad (2.2b)$$

$$\text{Im } J_3 = \text{Im} [\hat{v}_b^* \hat{v}_c^* Z_{b\bar{e}}^{(1)} Z_{c\bar{f}}^{(1)} Z_{e\bar{a}f\bar{d}} \hat{v}_a \hat{v}_d], \quad (2.2c)$$

where $Z_{a\bar{d}}^{(1)} \equiv \delta_{b\bar{c}} Z_{a\bar{b}c\bar{d}}$. In the following we will discuss a model defined by the fact that there exists a weak basis such that $\lambda_6 = \lambda_7 = 0$, and vevs are real (we shall refer to this model as the “2HDM5”). Then it turns out that all three invariants are proportional to $\text{Im } \lambda_5$.

Spontaneous CP violation refers to the situation when a suitable $U(2)$ transformation can bring the potential into a real form, leaving one vev complex. The following set of invariants can be used to distinguish between spontaneous and explicit CP violation [11, 10]:

$$I_{Y3Z} = \text{Im} [Z_{a\bar{c}}^{(1)} Z_{e\bar{b}}^{(1)} Z_{b\bar{e}c\bar{d}} Y_{d\bar{a}}], \quad (2.3a)$$

$$I_{2Y2Z} = \text{Im} [Y_{a\bar{b}} Y_{c\bar{d}} Z_{b\bar{a}d\bar{f}} Z_{f\bar{c}}^{(1)}], \quad (2.3b)$$

$$I_{3Y3Z} = \text{Im} [Z_{a\bar{c}b\bar{d}} Z_{c\bar{e}d\bar{g}} Z_{e\bar{h}f\bar{q}} Y_{g\bar{a}} Y_{h\bar{b}} Y_{q\bar{f}}], \quad (2.3c)$$

$$I_{6Z} = \text{Im} [Z_{a\bar{b}c\bar{d}} Z_{b\bar{f}}^{(1)} Z_{d\bar{h}}^{(1)} Z_{f\bar{a}j\bar{k}} Z_{k\bar{j}m\bar{n}} Z_{n\bar{m}h\bar{c}}]. \quad (2.3d)$$

If all of these vanish, whereas at least one of the $\text{Im } J_i$ is non-zero, then there is spontaneous CP violation. On the other hand, if at least one of them is non-zero, the CP violation is explicit.

In the 2HDM5 two of these invariants are actually zero. Then the conditions for spontaneous CP-violation can be expressed as follows [12]

- SCPV1:

$$4 \frac{\mu^2}{v^2} \text{Re } \lambda_5 - 4 \left(\frac{\mu^2}{v^2} \right)^2 + (\text{Im } \lambda_5)^2 = 0 \quad (\text{or equivalently } \text{Im} [(m_{12}^2)^2 \lambda_5^*] = 0) \quad (2.4)$$

- SCPV2:

$$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2, \quad \lambda_1 = \lambda_3 + \lambda_4 + \text{Re } \lambda_5 - 2 \frac{\mu^2}{v^2} \quad (\text{or equivalently } \lambda_1 = \lambda_2, \quad m_{11}^2 = m_{22}^2), \quad (2.5)$$

¹These are invariant under the $U(2)$ transformations mentioned in section 1.

where the terminology SCPV1 and SCPV2 distinguishes these two cases. Here, we introduce the abbreviation $\mu^2 \equiv \text{Re } m_{12}^2 v^2 / (2v_1 v_2)$.

For $M_1 = 125$ GeV, $M_2 = 250$ GeV, $\mu = 300$ GeV, $M_{H^\pm} = 600$ GeV, and two values of $\tan\beta$, we show in Fig. 1 where these conditions are satisfied, and also where CP is conserved. More illustrations of this kind can be found in Ref. [12]. Note that in this “simple” (2HDM5) model, with $\lambda_6 = \lambda_7 = 0$, only one quadrant in the α_2 – α_3 space is accessible, either $\alpha_2 < 0$ or $\alpha_2 > 0$ [13].

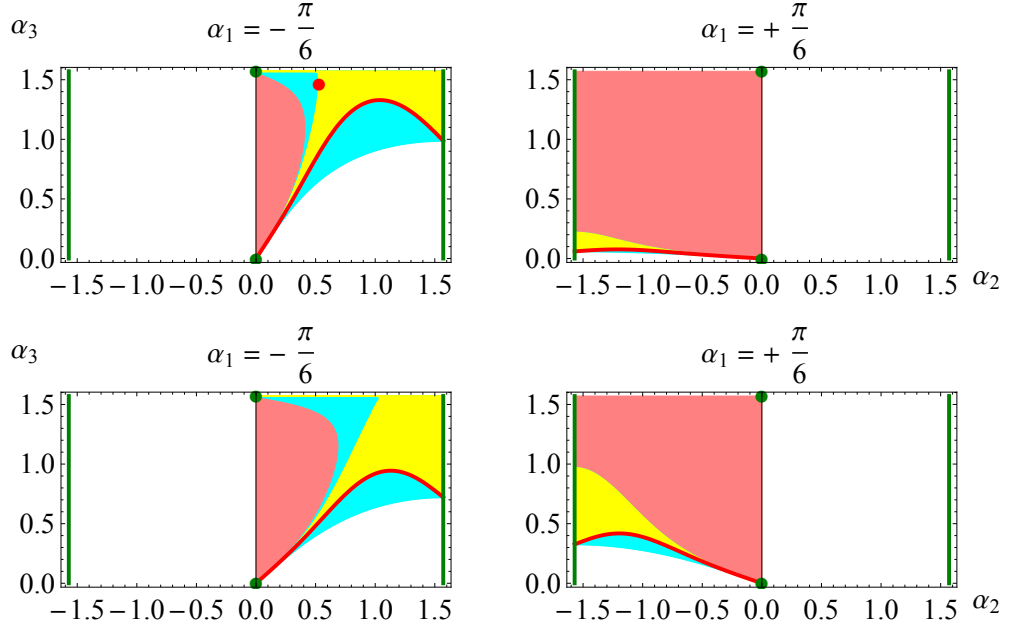


Figure 1: Illustration of locations in the α_2 – α_3 space where spontaneous CP violation occurs. Two values of $\tan\beta$ (top: $\tan\beta = 2$, bottom: $\tan\beta = 5$), and two values of α_1 are considered (left: $\alpha_1 = -\pi/6$, right: $\alpha_1 = +\pi/6$). White: mathematically inconsistent; Yellow: explicit CP violation; pink: positivity violated; cyan: global-minimum condition violated. Red curves correspond to parameters that satisfy the SCPV1 condition, (2.4), while red dots satisfy the SCPV2 condition, (2.5). Both of these indicate spontaneous CP violation. Green lines and dots indicate locations of CP conservation.

3. Physical measures of CP violation

We shall now discuss how to access the quantities (2.2) experimentally. It has been found that they can be related to the masses of the neutral Higgs bosons, as well as two coupling constants [7, 8, 14]. In the general case of non-zero λ_6 and λ_7 , but in a basis with $\xi \equiv \xi_2 - \xi_1 = 0$ (see

Eq. (1.3)), these required couplings are:

$$e_i \equiv v_1 R_{i1} + v_2 R_{i2}, \quad (3.1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} q_i &\equiv \text{Coefficient}(V, H_i H^- H^+) \\ &= \frac{2e_i}{v^2} M_{H^\pm}^2 - \frac{R_{i2}v_1 + R_{i1}v_2}{v_1 v_2} \mu^2 + \frac{g_i}{v^2 v_1 v_2} M_i^2 + \frac{R_{i3}v^3}{2v_1 v_2} \text{Im } \lambda_5 \\ &\quad + \frac{v^2 (R_{i2}v_1 - R_{i1}v_2)}{2v_2^2} \text{Re } \lambda_6 - \frac{v^2 (R_{i2}v_1 - R_{i1}v_2)}{2v_1^2} \text{Re } \lambda_7. \end{aligned} \quad (3.2)$$

The quantity e_i describes the coupling of a neutral Higgs H_i to two Z bosons, or to two W bosons. It also describes the coupling of two neutral Higgs particles H_j and H_k to a Z boson, with $i \neq j \neq k \neq i$, and occurs in several other vertices, see [14] for details. The quantity q_i represents the trilinear $H_i H^+ H^-$ coupling. Furthermore, M_{H^\pm} refers to the charged-Higgs mass and we have also introduced the abbreviation

$$g_i \equiv v_1^3 R_{i2} + v_2^3 R_{i1}. \quad (3.3)$$

The quantities (2.2) can then be expressed as [14]

$$\text{Im } J_1 = \frac{1}{v^5} \begin{vmatrix} q_1 & q_2 & q_3 \\ e_1 & e_2 & e_3 \\ e_1 M_1^2 & e_2 M_2^2 & e_3 M_3^2 \end{vmatrix}, \quad (3.4)$$

$$\text{Im } J_2 = \frac{2}{v^9} \begin{vmatrix} e_1 & e_2 & e_3 \\ e_1 M_1^2 & e_2 M_2^2 & e_3 M_3^2 \\ e_1 M_1^4 & e_2 M_2^4 & e_3 M_3^4 \end{vmatrix}, \quad (3.5)$$

$$\text{Im } J_{30} = \frac{1}{v^5} \begin{vmatrix} e_1 & e_2 & e_3 \\ q_1 & q_2 & q_3 \\ q_1 M_1^2 & q_2 M_2^2 & q_3 M_3^2 \end{vmatrix}. \quad (3.6)$$

In this form, it is easy to see when any one of them vanishes: two rows or two columns must be proportional. If any one of the $\text{Im } J_1$, $\text{Im } J_2$ or $\text{Im } J_{30}$ is non-zero, we have CP violation. Whether it is spontaneous or explicit, would be determined by the quantities of Eq. (2.3).

4. CP-violating ZZZ vertex

There are various ways in which one could imagine measuring the quantities (3.4)–(3.6) [14]. Perhaps the simplest one would be to determine a non-zero and CP-violating contribution to the ZZZ coupling. Another would be the ZWW coupling [15]. Such couplings are induced in this model, at the one-loop level, and would be proportional to $\text{Im } J_2$. A characteristic Feynman diagram for the ZZZ case is shown in Fig. 2.

In the case when two Z bosons (Z_2 and Z_3) are on-shell, the conventional parametrization of this vertex [16, 17] is rather simple:

$$e\Gamma_{ZZZ}^{\alpha\beta\mu} = ie \frac{p_1^2 - M_Z^2}{M_Z^2} \left[f_4^Z (p_1^\alpha g^{\mu\beta} + p_1^\beta g^{\mu\alpha}) + f_5^Z \epsilon^{\mu\alpha\beta\rho} (p_2 - p_3)_\rho \right]. \quad (4.1)$$

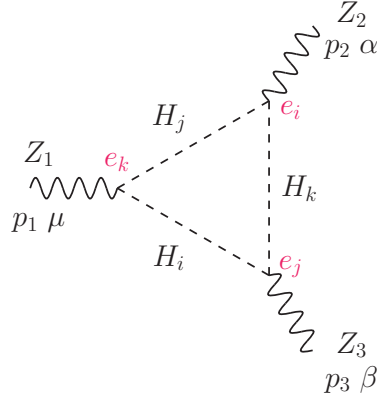


Figure 2: Feynman diagram related to $\text{Im } J_2$.

Here, the form factor f_4 represents CP violation, whereas f_5 represents CP conservation. In the present model, f_4 is directly proportional to $\text{Im } J_2$, which again is proportional to $e_1 e_2 e_3$, whereas f_5 gets an SM contribution from fermion loops etc.

Now, $\text{Im } J_2$, and hence this form factor, will depend on the mixing angles of the neutral sector via the product $e_1 e_2 e_3$. Recent studies constrain the mixing of the CP-even sector (represented by η_1 and η_2) with the CP-odd one (represented by η_3) [18, 19]. Allowed values of $e_1 e_2 e_3 / v^3$ are of the order of $\mathcal{O}(0.01)$, leading to a prediction for f_4 (for masses M_2 and M_{H^\pm} of the order of 300–600 GeV) of the order of 10^{-5} . Current experimental bounds on $|f_4|$ are of the order of 10^{-2} [20, 21], so no imminent discovery can be foreseen.

5. The H_1 SM (alignment) limit

The LHC data show that the observed Higgs boson is SM-like. In particular, the coupling of the observed Higgs particle (which we identify with H_1) to vector bosons is very close to the SM-value, meaning

$$e_1 / v = \cos \alpha_2 \cos(\alpha_1 - \beta) \simeq 1, \quad (5.1)$$

or

$$\alpha_1 = \beta, \quad \text{and} \quad \alpha_2 = 0. \quad (5.2)$$

As an illustration, in the simplified model (2HDM5), and for some specific values of $\tan \beta$ and the mass parameters, only the green regions in Fig. 3 are compatible with LHC data.²

Since we must have

$$e_1^2 + e_2^2 + e_3^2 = v^2, \quad (5.3)$$

it follows that

$$e_2 \simeq e_3 \simeq 0. \quad (5.4)$$

We refer to this limit as the H_1 SM (or alignment) limit.

²Allowing for λ_6 and λ_7 being non-zero, more of this region around the point (5.2) will be allowed, but it is still confined to small “radii” [14].

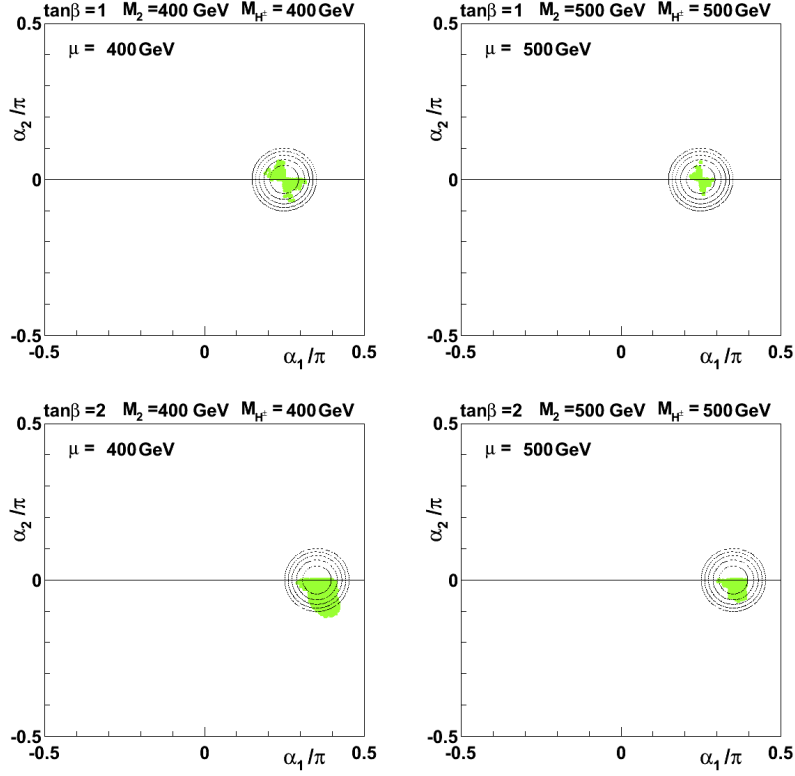


Figure 3: The H_1 SM (alignment) limit: Allowed regions in the α_1 – α_2 plane for the simplified model with $\lambda_6 = \lambda_7 = 0$.

It is clear from Eqs. (3.4)–(3.5) that in this case, we have $\text{Im} J_1 \simeq \text{Im} J_2 \simeq 0$. However, there is still the possibility that $\text{Im} J_{30}$ might be non-zero, representing CP-violation in the scalar sector [14]. In this limit, (3.6) simplifies to

$$\text{Im} J_{30} = \frac{e_1 q_2 q_3}{v^5} (M_3^2 - M_2^2), \quad (5.5)$$

with $e_1 = v$. For this to be non-zero, we must have $q_2 \neq 0$, $q_3 \neq 0$, as well as $M_3 \neq M_2$. The first of these conditions means that the two heavier Higgs bosons, H_2 and H_3 , must both have tree-level couplings to $H^+ H^-$. Note that this is indeed not possible in the CP-conserving theory, where the pseudoscalar A does not couple to $H^+ H^-$.

In the simplified 2HDM5 model, in general q_2 and q_3 are both non-zero. However, in that model, when $\alpha_2 \rightarrow 0$, then also $M_3 \rightarrow M_2$ [13, 14]. This leads to the important conclusion that in order to have CP violation in the H_1 SM (alignment) limit, we must abolish the 2HDM5 and have

$$\lambda_6 \neq 0, \quad \text{and/or} \quad \lambda_7 \neq 0. \quad (5.6)$$

Then, we would have

$$\text{Im} J_1 = 0, \quad \text{Im} J_2 = 0, \quad \text{Im} J_{30} \neq 0. \quad (5.7)$$

In order to discover CP violation in (or near) the H_1 SM (or alignment) limit one is forced to look for observables which are $\propto \text{Im} J_{30}$. As discussed in Ref. [14], the tree-level Feynman

diagram for $Z \rightarrow H_2 H_3 \rightarrow (H^+ H^-)(H^+ H^-)$ leads to an amplitude proportional to $\text{Im } J_{30}$, as does the loop diagram corresponding to $Z \rightarrow H^+ H^-$, obtained from closing the former tree diagram by connecting an H^+ to an H^- . It would be challenging to access these vertices experimentally.

6. Summary

We have reviewed some issues relevant for CP violation within the 2HDM:

- We have illustrated how, in the parameter space, spontaneous CP violation takes place on manifolds that are adjacent to where we have explicit CP violation. At points of spontaneous CP violation, the global minimum of the potential is not unique, but we have two minima of the same depth. In regions of explicit CP violation, the global minimum of the potential is unique, meaning that either there is only one minimum, or there exist two minima of unequal depth.
- We review the relationship between invariants defining CP violation and physical coupling constants involving the three neutral Higgs bosons. All three are necessarily involved.
- Perhaps the “simplest” consequence of CP violation would be the induction of a ZZZ vertex. However, this is very constrained by the LHC Higgs data that show the SM nature of the Higgs boson.
- Even in the alignment limit, there could still be CP violation in this model, but then λ_6 and/or λ_7 would have to be non-zero. This effect would show up in effective vertices where a Z boson is coupled (via neutral Higgs bosons) to two or four charged Higgs bosons.

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